

BRITISH REPULSE VIOLENT ATTACKS ON BULLECOURT

Recapture Most of Village
After Days of Inten-
sive Fighting.

SANGUINARY ENCOUNTERS
ALONG SCARPE RIVER

Again Advantage Rests With
Haig's Forces, Who Take
Portion of Roeux.

NO LET-UP IN AIR BATTLES

Eleven German Airplanes Accounted
For on Saturday—Allies Lose
Six Machines.

After days of intensive fighting, in which positions have changed hands numerous times, the British troops have recaptured the greater portion of the village of Bullecourt, and repulsed violent counterattacks delivered by the Germans east of the village.

Along the Scarpe River to the east of Arras there also have been sanguinary encounters, but again the advantage rested with Field Marshal Haig's forces. Portions of the village of Roeux have been taken by the British, and another step forward has been gained by them on the western slopes of Greenland Hill.

There has been no let-up in the air fighting which has been going on since the spring offensive began. Eleven German airplanes were accounted for Saturday by the British—ten of them in air battles and one by an anti-aircraft gun. The British themselves lost six machines.

FRENCH PUSH GERMAN LINE FURTHER BACK

On the southern end of the line held by the French, the Germans on Sunday morning made strong attacks on the plateau of Craonne, on the section north of Rheims, and in the region of Maisons-de-Champagne. Not alone did the French put down all three attacks with the fire of their artillery and rifles, causing heavy casualties, but they pushed back the German line and in addition made prisoners.

There still is no indication of the approach of any fighting of moment between the Austro-German forces and Russians on the eastern front from the Baltic Sea to Roumania. Along this entire line the operations consist merely of small skirmishes and reconnaissance.

In Macedonia, violent artillery duels are in progress along the entire front, with the preponderance in the gun power apparently on the entente side. Sunday saw no infantry actions there.

HINDENBURG'S FRESH TROOPS
HIT UNSHAKABLE WALL

LONDON, May 13.—Both against the British and the French, Hindenburg during the last twenty-four hours threw division after division in massed formation attacks. Everywhere these fresh troops met an unshakable wall of steel. Cut to pieces by the heavy rifle fire and the machine-gun fusillade of the "poilus" and the "Tommys," the Germans streamed back. Every yard of ground won in yesterday's fighting was maintained by the entente troops. At some points they added to their gains. Prisoners were made both by the British and French.

In the ruins of Bullecourt village a savage battle continued. As at Fresnoy, a week ago, the Germans were driven back here with the desperate fury of men who know they are defending a "gate" to the Hindenburg line. For after the fall of Bullecourt and a few miles additional advance, the Wotan line would be turned and the British flood would pour through toward the Douai-Cambrai sector. From the official British headquarters report it is not clear how far the Austrians have bitten themselves into the battered hamlet.

LACONIC REFERENCES
TO DESPERATE BATTLE

"Fighting continues at Bullecourt," says the statement. The German War Office report contains the same laconic reference to this fiercest of battles now under way on the Anglo-Teuton front.

Official admission came from Berlin to-day that the British penetrated the Teuton lines at Roeux, a fortified position protecting the center of the Wotan line. Here it was that Sir Douglas Haig's men yesterday captured the chemical works and the cemetery.

Every grave had been made a dug-out and every vault a miniature fort. And to-day the Germans tried hard to get back to this gruesome place, where to every inhabitant buried in times of peace now lie scores of Teuton and British dead, unburied. To the east of the cemetery the crown prince launched a bitter attack to-day. It was choked in the British fire. New scores of dead littered the ground after this vain attempt. Fifty Germans remained in British hands as prisoners.

Local gains were registered by the British to-day northwest of St. Quentin, and on both sides of the Scarpe.

BERLIN CLAIMS DEFEAT
OF BRITISH ATTACKS

Except for those at Roeux, all British attacks yesterday "broke down with heaviest losses," according to Berlin's official report. Far to the south, before Laon, the French to-day had their hands full beating off German counterattacks. The plateau of Craonne, comparable in its strategic importance to Vimy ridge, was the objective of unceasing onslaught by the crown prince's troops. They were all in vain. Further down, north of Rheims, there were the same desperate attacks with the same result. Around the Maisons-de-Champagne similar

Cabinet Members Give Sons to Mars

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Five members of President Wilson's Cabinet are to contribute seven sons to the various arms of the nation's service in the war with Germany. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, is making the biggest sacrifice. Three of his sons are going. The Cabinet members and their sons follow:

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor—William B. Wilson, Jr., field artillery of the regular army; James Wilson, Troop A, First Cavalry; Joseph B. Wilson, candidate for officers' reserve corps.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior—Franklin K. Lane, Jr., army aviation.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, Jr., training for the Marine Corps.

David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture—David F. Houston, Jr., about to enlist in the navy.

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce—Humphrey Redfield, enrolled naval reserve as member of the mosquito fleet.

AMERICAN WILL REPAIR KAISER'S ACHING MOLARS

Wilhelm Recognizes No State of War,
So Far as His Personal Com-
fort Is Concerned.

SUMMONS HIS OLD DENTIST

Arthur Newton Davis, of Piqua, Ohio,
Will Visit Great Headquarters at
His Command and Put Imperial
Teeth in Shape.

COPENHAGEN, May 13 (via London).—Emperor William recognizes no state of war with the United States so far as his personal comfort is concerned. This is shown by the fact that he has summoned his American dentist, Arthur Newton Davis, of Piqua, Ohio, to visit him at Great Headquarters this week and attend the necessary repairs to the imperial teeth.

The war in general has proved tooth-ache to no respecter of international relations, and throughout the long months of tension between Germany and the United States the imperial and royal families and the highest officials of the state have continued to patronize their respective American dentists. Each new crisis was marked by an almost ludicrous rush of members of the royal families, Foreign Office officials and other dignitaries to get their teeth attended to before the possible departure of the American dentists. Some of the most rabid vituperators of the United States have been mild doves in American dental chairs.

The Emperor's personal view of the relations with the United States apparently is the official interpretation of his government, which, in a communication regarding the continuance of the Belgian relief work, speaks not of war, but of the "abandonment of neutrality" by the United States. Along the same line is a declaration in the Reichstag committee by Major-General Friedrich, who said there was no intention to intern Americans.

KORNILOFF RESIGNS

Commander of Petrograd Garrison
Quits Rather Than Submit to
Various Organizations.

General Korniloff, commander of the Petrograd garrison, resigned to-day. The general explained to an interviewer that his resignation was due to an impossible position arising from the efforts of various organizations to control the garrison, and added: "Well, then, let them take the responsibility." The last straw which led to the commander's resignation was the demand made yesterday by the executive committee of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates that all Korniloff's orders should be presented to the committee for its indorsement. General Korniloff will go to the front to command one of the armies.

General Korniloff was in command of the Petrograd district at the time the imperial government was overthrown, and personally placed under arrest the former Emperor Alexander, who was residing at the Tsarskoe-Selo palace.

In an order issued on May 6, General Korniloff warned the inhabitants of Petrograd that a German attack on the capital was impending by way of Libau, and directed the reorganization of reserve elements to defend the city. After the publication of this order, the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates requested the Kronstadt, Tsarskoe-Selo, Krasko-Selo, Peterhof and other garrisons around Petrograd not to send troops into the capital without a written request from the executive committee.

NEW FIGHT FOR SUFFRAGE

Advocates Will Urge It as War Measure
on President and Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Equal suffrage advocates to-morrow will begin a drive upon Congress and President Wilson for national woman suffrage as a war measure.

The drive will be opened by an appeal to President Wilson by a committee composed of representatives of all political parties, which was appointed by the Progressive convention in St. Louis last month. The committee on Tuesday will take their fight before the Senate Suffrage Committee and the House Judiciary Committee. The committee is composed of J. A. H. Hopkins, of New Jersey; David L. Walsh, former Governor of Massachusetts; Dr. B. A. Rumley, John Spargo and Miss Mabel Vernon, secretary of the national woman's party.

JENNINGS WISE TO HEAD REGIMENT

Will Organize Unit Officered by
Former V. M. I. Men for
Roosevelt Division.

MANY MEN ARE ACCEPTED

Well-Known Richmonders in
List of Those Selected
as Officers.

Colonel Jennings C. Wise, of this city, former commandant of cadets at the Virginia Military Institute, admitted, on his return from Washington yesterday, that he had been selected by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to raise and command one of the regiments of the "Roosevelt Division." This regiment is to be known as the Virginia Military Institute Regiment, and will be officered entirely by graduates of that institution.

That Colonel Wise was to be a member of the Roosevelt expeditionary force was told in The Times-Dispatch early last week. On his return from Washington, Colonel Wise said that there was nothing to say, except what is contained in a circular he has issued.

According to the circular, more than two score men have signed up as prospective officers of the division. Fifteen of the men are from Richmond, while the others are from all sections of the country. Colonel Wise announces that applications will be received by him at his office in the Mutual Building. In addition to the V. M. I. men, former regular army soldiers, sailors or marines and other men with military and technical experience will be welcomed as noncommissioned officers.

That the "Roosevelt Division" may soon be realized should stimulate recruiting for the regiment. The lower house of Congress is now favoring the Colonel's plan, and the Senate may agree to the expedition. Whether the division will be authorized will be settled this week.

WELL-KNOWN MEN
ALREADY ACCEPTED

The following have been accepted and enrolled subject to their own final acceptance:

- Captain George C. Marshall, '01, U. S. A.
- Branch B. Morgan, '35, Richmond, former commandant of cadets at the Institute.
- Cloyd Kent, '53, Richmond.
- Colonel A. S. Butler, Jr., '00, Richmond.
- Taylor S. Carter, '01, Richmond.
- John Paul, '03, Harrisonburg.
- Marshall M. Milton, '03, Roanoke.
- Lucius S. Nottingham, '06, Cape Charles.
- Turner H. Whitshire, '09, Baltimore.
- M. F. Edwards, '07, St. Louis.
- C. A. Lyerly, '07, Chattanooga.
- Francis L. Johnson, '10, Richmond.
- Robert M. Dashiell, '05, Richmond.
- A. A. Morson Keith, '11, Philadelphia.
- Harry G. Dashiell, '11, Philadelphia.
- S. M. Miller, '11, Danville.
- H. Davin Walker, '11, Gloucester County.
- Charles G. Miller, '12, Richmond.
- T. Foster Witt, '12, Richmond.
- Frank A. Grove, '12, Lexington.
- Catesby Jones, '13, Richmond.
- D. H. Hardaway, '13, Georgia.
- T. B. Bryson, '13, Tarboro, N. C.
- Max G. Patterson, '13, Weymouth.
- D. Maxwell Wadley, '13, Richmond.
- Calvin Starnfield, '13, Philadelphia.
- W. B. Bowles, '13, Pittsburgh.
- W. A. Richards, '13, Construction.
- J. K. Anderson, '13, Lexington.
- J. C. Parker, '14, Franklin.
- B. A. Colonna, '14, Washington, D. C.
- C. R. Cammer, '15, Winchester.
- Camillus C. Christian, '14, Lynchburg.
- T. W. Wilmer, '14, Richmond.
- T. H. Conway, '15, Fredericksburg.
- R. H. Spensard, '15, Orange County.
- Alex G. Campbell, '15, Richmond.
- Armistead L. Wellford, '15, Richmond.
- Hernando M. Read, '16, Texas.
- Charles J. Collins, '16, Florida.
- V. R. Gillespie, '16, Tazewell.
- S. M. Hedlin, '16, Leesville.
- J. L. Pitts, '16, Scottsville.

ISSUES CIRCULAR IN
REGARD TO APPLICATIONS

In the circular issued yesterday Colonel Wise announced those who had already volunteered for his regiment. It also contained the following:

"Applications will be received at 632 Mutual Building by me from graduates and former cadets of the Virginia Military Institute for commissions in the 'V. M. I.' regiment which is to be included in the division of volunteers proposed by Colonel Roosevelt, in the event his offer is accepted."

"Applications from officers of the National Guard will not be considered. Members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and those on duty in training camps may apply, though it may be that they will not be permitted to transfer."

"Applicants must state their full name, age, experience, record as a cadet, telegraphic address, and must be twenty-one years old."

"Applicants should state whether or not they desire to enlist in the proposed regiment in the event they are not accepted as officers."

In the event the proposed regiment is authorized and accepted, institute men, ex-regular soldiers, sailors and marines, and other men with military and technical experience, will be welcomed as noncommissioned officers.

"Applicants should satisfy themselves as to their physical fitness before applying."

Barbosa Heads Embassy.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 11 (delayed in transmission).—It is reported by the newspapers here that President Draz has appointed Dr. Ruy Barbosa, ambassador to Argentina, and an advocate of war between Brazil and Germany, to head a special embassy to visit the United States.

OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Secretary McAdoo Leaves for
Middle West To-Day to
Loosen Purse Strings.

APPEALS TO ALL CLASSES

Primary Thought Is Given to
"Little Fellows" Who
Wish to Subscribe.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Secretary McAdoo will make a tour of the Middle West, beginning on May 17 at Chicago and going as far West as Denver, in the interest of the Liberty loan, the formal campaign for subscriptions to which opened to-day. He will address representative audiences in some of the chief cities to bring home to the people of the Middle West the need of unanimous co-operation with the government in making the big issue more than a success.

WILL TELL AUDIENCES IT
IS FIGHT TO FINISH

Mr. McAdoo, in his official capacity, will tell his audience that the United States is not engaged in half a war, but in a fight to the finish with autocracy. He will strongly reiterate his appeal to their patriotism to do their part in making effective the declaration of the President that America pledges all her resources in the cause of democracy. He will seek to loosen the purse strings of all classes, so that the Liberty loan will not only be fully subscribed, but tremendously oversubscribed, and that Germany may realize the words of a statement he issued to-night, "that we have billions to sacrifice in the cause of liberty."

The secretary will speak in Chicago May 17; Milwaukee, May 18; St. Paul, May 19; Des Moines, May 21; Lincoln, Neb., May 22; Denver, May 23; Kansas City, May 24, and probably in other cities for which no definite arrangements yet have been made.

"With the announcement to-day of the details of the Liberty loan," Mr. McAdoo said to-night, "the preliminary campaign is ended and the actual campaign has begun. There are thirty days within which the people of the United States must make good the action of Congress in pledging all the resources of the country for the conduct of a righteous war—a war for universal liberty."

FAILURE TO SUBSCRIBE
CONFESSION OF IMPOTENCE

"Failure to subscribe the \$2,000,000,000 required would be a confession of national impotence. I do not see how a moment doubt the overwhelming success of the Liberty loan if the people are made to realize that no great work of this kind can be accomplished unless every one throws himself into the task with the energy and fire of determined patriotism."

"Lars cannot be conducted without money. It is the first thing to be provided. In this war it is the most immediate help, the most effective help that we can give. We must not be content with a subscription of \$2,000,000,000; we must oversubscribe this loan as an indication that America is stirred to the depths and aroused to the summit of her greatness in the cause of freedom."

"Let us not endanger success by complacent optimism. Let us not satisfy ourselves with the reflection that some one else will subscribe the required amount. Let every man and woman in the land make it his or her business to subscribe to the Liberty loan immediately, and if they cannot subscribe themselves let them induce somebody else to subscribe. Provide the government with the funds indispensably needed for the conduct of the war and give notice to the enemies of the United States that we have billions to sacrifice in the cause of liberty."

"Buy a Liberty bond to-day; do not put it off till to-morrow. Every dollar provided quickly and expended wisely will shorten the war and save human life."

HOW TO BUY LIBERTY BOND
IS FULLY OUTLINED

How to buy a Liberty bond was fully outlined in abstracts telegraphed to-day to the Federal reserve banks for widespread dissemination. The public announcement of the terms and other details marks the opening of the campaign for actual subscriptions, according to the percentage of the sum subscribed for. While many subscriptions have been received by wire heretofore, the totals running into hundreds of millions, and many estimates also have been received, they have been regarded by Treasury officials largely as tentative, and few have been accompanied by actual cash.

Application blanks for Liberty loans, printed by the hundred thousand, have been distributed widely.

In the plans of Secretary McAdoo primary thought has been given to the "little fellow." He is the man expected to come forward now with the old sugar bowl and turn into the United States Treasury the money which Uncle Sam will help her allies fight.

The Treasury Department in its statement to-night designated the agencies through which the bonds may be purchased. The list really includes every big city in the country, but the Federal reserve banks in Washington, Boston, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Richmond and Atlanta are specified. One point was made plain—as soon as the bond is purchased there will be no delay in the receipt of it. Allotments will be made as soon after June 1 as possible. The reserve bank in the city in which the bond is purchased will send the bond. Where the purchase is made in some city having no reserve bank.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

BALTIMORE BY BOAT
\$2.50 one way, \$4.50 round trip. Sailings leave Richmond 6:10 P. M. daily except Sunday. Arriving Baltimore 7:00 A. M. Fare \$2.00 one way, \$3.50 round trip. Adv.

FIRST CONTRACT FOR SHIPS SIGNED

Important War Legislation
Fills Calendars of Congress

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Congress begins the sixth week of war to-morrow with the calendars of both houses still filled with legislation which the administration feels is essential to the successful conduct of the conflict with Germany.

The Senate, after two weeks' debate on the espionage bill drawn by the Department of Justice, is expected to pass that measure to-morrow.

The House probably will conclude discussion of the \$1,000,000,000 war revenue bill early in the week, and send it to the Senate where two days of committee hearings have indicated that many changes are to be made in its structure before it goes to the White House for the President's signature.

The espionage bill has been stripped of the press censorship section which caused much of the opposition to its passage. The injection of an amendment last night prohibiting the use of cereals or grains in the manufacture of intoxicants during the war, although a bitter pill to the foes of prohibition, probably will not greatly delay ultimate passage of the entire measure.

Plans of leaders in the Senate are not clear as to what measure of the several important ones shall be taken up after the espionage bill, but it is probable it will be the food control bill, a subject looked upon by administration leaders as of vital and pressing importance.

Conferees on the war army bill called to meet again to-morrow because the House after once rejecting the so-called "Roosevelt amendment," now wants to put it in, are not expected to take long at their task, and to-morrow the bill may reach the Senate floor. Since the Roosevelt amendment originated in that body it is possible that the army measure can be disposed of without much debate, and early in the week sent to the President.

In the House an effort may be made to put food control legislation through after the war revenue bill. The Department of Agriculture has sent bills on the subject to the House committee. The measures received committee approval, and are virtually ready for the floor.

In both houses the food legislation is expected to cause much debate and arouse some decided opposition, although it probably will have the force of the administration behind it. It is almost certain that a measure will be passed giving the Department of Agriculture money and authority to make a food survey of the country, and to curb speculation in food products.

BALFOUR AT OYSTER BAY ON VISIT TO ROOSEVELT

In Afternoon of Somewhat Militant
Sunday, Calls on American Who
Is to Head Force in France.

ATTENDS CHURCH IN MORNING

Hear War Sermon by Bishop Brent,
of the Philippines—Distinguished
Congregation at Cathedral of St.
John, the Divine.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Foreign Minister Arthur J. Balfour, of Great Britain, head of the war mission to the United States, spent a somewhat militant Sunday, although it was supposed to be a day of rest for the weary envoys.

In the morning the British statesman went to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, where he listened to a war sermon by the Rev. Charles H. Brent, D. D., Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines. In the afternoon he went to Oyster Bay for a visit to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who is to head a force of volunteers to fight in France. There were no formal entertainments for the members of the mission, and Mr. Balfour's colleagues spent the day as they pleased.

There was a distinguished congregation at the cathedral, which is one of the most imposing edifices in New York. Mr. Balfour occupied a pew with Joseph H. Choate, and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador. The cathedral was crowded, although admission was by card only. A great crowd had assembled outside to catch a glimpse of Mr. Balfour, but Sunday decorum kept the throng silent. A cordon of Secret Service men, uniformed policemen and detectives prevented any one without a card from approaching the cathedral grounds.

INTERLOCKED FLAGS OF
ALLIES IN CATHEDRAL

The congregation sat under the interlocked flags of the allies. Bishop Brent, who preached at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, a month ago at a service attended by King George and Queen Mary in honor of the entry of the United States into the war, prayed for the armies in the field.

"This is the proper place to celebrate a festival of unity," he said in his sermon. "In 1776 the battle of Harlem Heights was fought near this spot. The dust of those who took part in that battle for liberty is below us. Above their ashes we celebrate a feast of unity which, please God, will last as long as the world shall stand. America now lays her heart of embrace around Britain. We pledge our help."

At the close of the service the British and American anthems were sung.

VROOMAN WARNS NATION

Declares Each Section of United States
Must Feed Itself or Go
Without Food.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—A warning that each section of the United States must feed itself or go without food, was voiced here to-day by Carl S. Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. He said that with cotton at 22 cents a pound, Southern planters are plowing land that has already been sown with cotton and putting in food-stuffs.

"We must awaken," he said. "The submarine is a much more potent weapon than we imagined. The allies were losing the war when we entered it, and will lose it unless we expend every effort of men, money and economy. It is now a war of conservation of resources."

BOSTON GIVES GREETING TO VISITOR FROM FRANCE

Thousands Line Streets in Cold,
Drizzling Rain to Catch Glimpse
of Rene Viviani.

DAY IS CONTINUOUS OVATION

Montreal Opens Its Arms to Marshal
Joffre, His Reception Rivaling in
Enthusiasm Those Extended to
Him by American Cities.

BOSTON, May 13.—Boston gave a warm greeting to-day to Rene Viviani, former Premier of France and head of the French war mission to the United States. The distinguished visitor, coming a day after the city had outstretched its arms to Marshal Joffre, was feasted, toasted and cheered by thousands.

Notwithstanding a cold, drizzling rain that fell all day, Mr. Viviani and his party were taken through streets decorated with the colors of France, Great Britain and the United States, and were applauded enthusiastically wherever they went. Crowds braved the elements to get only a glimpse of the guest as his automobile dashed from place to place in the busy day's program.

Accorded a gracious welcome by Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and other State and city officials, the French statesman later was the center of a unique reception in the Boston Public Library. Visits to places of interest, together with another dinner and reception at the Boston City Club, made up a day's entertainment such as seldom has been provided here for a foreign visitor.

Mr. Viviani spoke from the grand staircase in the Public Library to an audience that filled every available foot of space. At one point in his address, when he referred with much emotion to the traditional friendship between France and the United States, he placed his hand on the shoulder of the Marquis de Chambrun, a descendant of Lafayette, and said that he was happy to have been able to bring to this country a relative of the man who took such a prominent part in the formative period of this country's history.

He praised highly the work of Americans with the French and British armies, and said that the people of France owed them a debt of gratitude for the wonderful sacrifice that they were making. In closing, he predicted the triumph of the allied cause and again expressed his gratification that America had joined the allies in the fight for democracy and freedom.

MONTREAL OPENS ARMS TO HERO OF THE MARNE

MONTREAL, May 13.—A reception—one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever extended by this city to a visitor from foreign shores—was given to-day to Marshal Joffre, of France, upon his arrival here from Boston. Members of the marshal's party declared it equaled, if it really did not surpass, the welcomes shown to the warrior in New York and the other cities of the United States.

Thousands had gathered at the station to await the coming of the hero of the Marne, and as he set foot upon the platform, broke into lusty cheers. Thousands of others lined the streets and demonstrated wildly as the French commander rode by en route to his hotel escorted by a committee composed of high officials of the Dominion and of this city.

YORK RIVER LINE TO BALTIMORE

Steamer "Cavalier" with Parlor Buffet Car leaves Richmond 6:10 P. M. daily except Sunday, arriving Baltimore 7:00 A. M. Fare \$2.00 one way, \$3.50 round trip. Adv.

EIGHT VESSELS TO BE BUILT ON PACIFIC COAST

Will Be of Standardized
Type, Already Found
Satisfactory.

DELIVERY TO BEGIN
IN MAY OF NEXT YEAR

Board Also Bargaining for 250,000
Additional Steel and
Wood Tonnage.

VITAL TO AMERICAN SUCCESS

Initial Move by Government in Its
\$1,000,000,000 Building
Program.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—A signing of the first contract for ship construction under the administration's billion dollar building program was announced to-night by the Federal Shipping Board. The contract went to the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and called for delivery in 1918 of eight steel vessels, each to carry 8,800 tons of cargo.

It also was announced the board is bargaining for 250,000 tons additional steel and wood tonnage, for delivery as early as possible. Some of the wooden ships already are under construction, their builders' proceeding without awaiting formal contracts.

The Shipping Board means to have built within the next eighteen months at least 1,000 ships, steel and wood, of more than 3,000 aggregate tonnage, to combat the German submarine campaign. Bills to be introduced in Congress this week call for an initial appropriation of \$400,000,000. Later an additional \$340,000,000 will be asked, and if this is not enough still more will be sought.

BILLION DOLLARS CHEAP
PRICE TO PAY FOR SUCCESS

"The government," said Chairman Denman, of the shipping board to-day, "is convinced that ship construction is vital to American success in the war. A billion dollars is a cheap price to pay if it turns the balance between victory and defeat. If a billion dollars is insufficient, more money must be spent."

Under the bills to be introduced the government would be empowered to requisition ship yards if necessary to hasten construction, and in an emergency could take over the country's steel mills' output and put it into ship-building.

Officials, however, believe the power will not have to be invoked.

The eight vessels to be built at Los Angeles will be of a standardized type developed on the Pacific Coast, and found satisfactory as well as economical.

BOARD IS STUDYING
FOUR SETS OF PLANS

The board is studying four sets of plans for cargo ship construction. The Pacific Coast plan calls for the largest vessels of the four. It is possible that all four will be adopted, and that all ship yards in different parts of the country will be assigned to construct the vessels they can build cheapest and most quickly.

The ships to be built at Los Angeles will be delivered as follows: Two in May, two in June, two in September and two in October of next year.

GERMANS SOLVE PROBLEM OF SALVAGING SHIPS

AMSTERDAM (via London), May 13.—The problem of salvaging ships sunk by submarines is solved, according to the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, which says that German naval engineers have perfected a process of raising ships from the bottom of the sea. Details are withheld, except that specially equipped salvage vessels will be employed, and that they will be able to operate even in stormy weather.

The Fremdenblatt says that the number of ships sunk and their favorable position in most cases for raising guarantee for many years after the war plenty of work and a rich profit.

FRANCE PINS HER HOPES ON WATERFALLS OF ALPS

NEW YORK, May 13.—Upon the streams and waterfalls of the French Alps France pins ambitious hopes for offsetting the insupportable loss of power caused by the destruction of her industries by the invader. Of the 1,500,000 horse power the the Alpine Falls are capable of producing, it is expected 300,000 horse power will be developed immediately after the war.

Details of this gigantic scheme were revealed here to-day by William Howland Cole, of Indiana, a consulting engineer, upon his arrival on a semi-official mission from Paris. Mr. Cole, who has spent many years in France, came here to raise \$4,000,000 francs to be loaned to this country on bonds to be issued by various districts in France and backed by the French government for the materialization of the project.

The first step, he said, will be to provide new homes for the thousands who once inhabited the area destroyed by the recent German retreat, and